

How are the forests and trees used?

Wahig-Inabanga Watershed SouthEast Asia Philippines Mean annual Rainfall: ~2,000

 Extensive work and effort has increased citizen appreciation of trees through financial incentives for planting fruit

Table 1. Enumerated Tree Species and roles to stakeholders of Wahig-Inabanga Watershed, Bohol, 2012. (from FTA6.4 Report)

Local name (Scientific Name) Roles of Trees Most Important Role

BVB

Farm

trees on residence/farm and school programs on fruit tree among the watershed communities.

- Likewise, watershed protection programs have been a priority program of local governments to preserve and conserve landscape of the entire watershed.
- Tree planting activities are headed and mandated by the Department of Environment and Natural Resource (DENR) along watershed buffer zone.

Non-timber Product	Mango (Mangifer indica)	Š	<u>š</u>
	Coconut (Cocos nucifera)	<u>ا</u>	<u>ل</u> ف
	Rambutan (Nephelium lappaceum)	ŠŠ	<u>š</u>
	Kaimito (Chrysophyllum cainito)	ŠŠ	3
	Coffee (Cofea sp.)	Š Š	3
	Langka Jack Fruit	ŠŠ	3
	(Artocarpus heterophyllus)		
'imber species	Balete (Ficus sp.)	🕉 🔆 😭	*
	Talisay (Terminalia catappa)	🕉 🔆 🚘	*
	Acacia (Samanea saman)	🕉 🔆 🚘	<u>*</u>
	Mahogany ()	🕉 🔆 🚘	※
Ē	Narra (Pterocarpus indicus)	🕉 🔆 🚘	*

Legend:

- Utilitarian or provisioning use of the products of the trees;
- Second S Second Seco
- Cultural religious and spiritual importance of the species to the locality.



- Trees and forests have been used by farmers and farming households as supplementary sources of raw materials for construction, firewood and implements.
- Most farms have home gardens in their backyard which have fruit trees for home consumption. Although farms generally incorporate trees, agroforestry is a not a common practice.
- Farms rely mostly on cash crops as their main source of livelihood.



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